Reports Reparation Plan.

Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sun.

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of the council of the London Chamber

of Commerce. It stipulates that the

to make reparation for ships sunk by

enemy action with material, such as

Germany, the report adds, should be compelled to furnish coal to France

until the French mines, which were

wrecked deliberately, have been re

established. Compensation to the rela

tives of all seaman and passengers

murdered at sea is demanded. To en-

able the Allies to resume under favor-

able conditions their foreign trade and

commerce, while enemy vessels are not

allowed on the seas until the fullest

restoration, as above suggested, has

been made on land and sea, German

the Government should be allowed

BRITISH ADMIRALTY

PRAISES U. S. FLEET

Letter Expresses Admiration

of Rodman and Strauss.

Washington, Dec. 22.-Admiration

pressed by the British Board of Ad-

made public to-day by Secretary Dan-

of the squadron of United States bat-tleships, which has for a year and a

half served in British waters as the

Fleet and has shared in all the fleet's

ectivities, the Board of Admiralty de-

sires to express to Admiral W. S.

Sims, United States Navy, as com-

their sense of pride so magnifident a

force should have been associated with

the Grand Fleet under the orders of the

British commander in chief and their

intense satisfaction that this asso-

ciation has proved so intimate and

"The board begs that the force com-

mander will transmit to Rear Admiral

Hugh Rodman their congratulations

squadron under his command and their

warm thanks for the distinguished ser-

vices which he has rendered to the

which all the British forces that have

been brought into association with

t have enjoyed such cordial rela-

FOR TERRIFYING WAR

Churchill Says Many Novel-

ties Had Been Prepared.

LONDON, Dec. 22.-In an address to

facilitate the transition of industry from a war to a peace basis, Winston

the armistice appeared so very formi-

rious than we expected, and the inev-

ransitional period have not been so

and stores of material of all kinds

on a scale unparalleled in economic

would burst properly, that their guns

WILSON IN ROME JAN. 3.

day in the Italian newspapers.

Canada to Reward Sons.

of post discharge pay has been authorized by the Cabinet council, ac-

exclusive of subsistence, varying wit.

length and nature of service.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.-A "war service

would resist the strain put upon them

BRITAIN WAS READY

mander of the United States naval

orces operating in European waters,

"On the occasion of the departure

sail under neutral flags.

iels. The letter says:

barmonious.

allied cause.

tions, said;

been necestary.

Mr. Churchill said:

ship could produce.

Westphalian coal, and money.

fifty here, Lord Northeliffe last night said the English people wanted to WILSON WILL ASK end war and that the basis of the league of nations should be the association of the two formidable powers which control nearly all the raw ma terials of the world. He added:

"I am most hopeful that the Presi dent's visit to England will fix the basis of the league to be formed and that it will be one of the most attractive of the fourteen points."

Plays Good Politics.

President Wilson's statement to the London Times is considered good politics because it causes good feeling in England, which he is about to visit, but it is noted that he makes the league of nations the paramount object.

The activities of Herbert Hoover counted upon as powerful allies of the Wilson plan. France is eager to have 1,000,000 tons of ships built in American yards immediately, but decision

England British labor leaders, like the French Socialists, will present to him an address demanding that the league of nations be made a part of the peace treaty, as the President urged. This demand by labor leaders of all countries is adding weight to President Wilson's arguments in Gov ernment circles.

Labor's demand for representation at the peace table is counting also for President Wilson, in the opinion of impartial diplomats here, who conis unprecedented in this respect.

MEET NORTHCLIFFE

PARIS, Dec. 22.-Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the London headquarters of the British Mission to the United States and England's greatest newspaper owner, last night gave a reception in honor of American newspaper correspondents in Paris. Lord Northcliffe said the gathering of American newspapermen in Paris was the greatest ever seen in any European country, and he was sure their visit to England as guests of the Government would have great influence on the re-

European countries. United States during the war because she had been called on to supply France with many things. Therefore the correspondents would find a shortage in numerous things when they

The British people, Lord Northcliffe continued, had been obliged to submit to rationing without exception. The newspapers had been more fortunate than some of those in other countries agreed upon under favorable circumbecause they had been more careful in conserving raw materials. Neverthe-less they had been obliged to reduce

The speaker said a warm friendship had grown up between the British and American soldiers who had fought to- nations to be part of the peace pact. for a moment and said: gether at the front, and this fact cer-

but yet had remained constant in their friendship to the North. There the President would see the real England, for London was no more England than New York was America The speaker concluded by saying that he was certain the President's visit would do immense good.

IRISH HONOR PRESIDENT.

day in Ireland. Meetings were held in more than forty towns and resolutions drafted by the Sinn Feiners inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland and

examine into real conditions and prob-

ever by the Lord Mayor. The City Trades Council cooperated. At the meetings held under Sinn Fein auspices the majority of the speeches appealed to President Wilson not to

British Ambassador Host to Presi-

tary of the Embussy.

President Masaryk Enters Prague.

Paris, Dec. 22.-Professor Thomas formed Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, Prague according to advices here to-day from that city according to advices received

PLEDGE TO LEAGUE TO BALKAN STATES London Commerce Chamber

Continued from First Page.

have an open mind for all sugges

The situation, therefore, is now described about like this: President Wil on believes that a league of nation should be formed to prevent future SITUATION IS CRITICAL peace terms should require Germany CIVIL LIFE UNTOUCHED wars and regards this as an all im portant part of the peace programm

How the Premiers Stand.

Premier Clemenceau believes that in principle the league of nations plan an excellent thing, provided it can be made workable. Premier Lloyd George s ready to indorse the idea and na turally hopes that some benefit will subject. Premier Orlando concurs in views of the others. Italy indorsed point XIV. along with most of the other points when the

lows: "A general association of nations must be formed under specific cove-nants for the purpose of affording mudence and territorial integrity to great

and small states alike." According to latest reports, the peace conference will not begin until February. At the first sessions the league of nations in all probability still will be in the form of a general idea regarded as undoubtedly beneficial if it can be worked out. It may be possible shortly thereafter to compare fess that the situation diplomatically some of the ideas advanced by specially qualified British, French and

American investigators on some of the questions involved. It is regarded as extremely unlikely that any satisfactory detailed plan will have been solved by this time.

Cannot Prepare Plan Hastily.

Even assuming that by some mirac alous turn of affairs a definite practi cal solution for this problem of all the ages were to be laid before the Entente and American delegations, the matter would only be in its infancy. If the French Premier and his delegates indorsed every detail in the plan and the British and Italian Premiers did likewise and President Wilson and the American delegates also found it perfect, the labor of really forming the pact for the so-called league only would have begun.

The league includes more than the four nations now attempting to map out the general scope of the negotiations. It includes neutrals, and if it is lations between the American and a complete league, even Germany, Russia and China must indorse it as well President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe as the South American States-in fact added, would have the greatest wel- all the nations of the world are under come a ruler ever received when he stood to be concerned in its provisions. goes to England. He pointed out that The league, according to the Presi England had suffered more than the dent's outline to afford "mutual guaranted of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike" thereby vitally affects these states both great and small. Few here assume that any such gigantic task could be begun in February under the most promising conditions and completed in a few weeks. One estimate of the time it would take for the detailed plan to be worked out and

stances is ten years. Depends on the Conditions.

The point is made here that the President cannot expect more than sanction for the idea of a league of It will, however, be of the utmost im-

tainly would afford a basis for the development of closer relations between the two foremost nations of the world.

President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe general conditions at proved in the peace treaties, in which For example, if the peace pact con-

tained the provision that the United States pledge itself to undertake, in association with the Entente allies, the to appoint delegates, &c., the peace preciation. pact itself probably would not be delayed in ratification in the Senate, bethe American people. The same would b apply, it is explained, to Great Britain

and France. visions pledging the United States to any particular form of league involv- but the President wanted to hear. So ing an international police force or the doctors told it to him. other definite plans, the Senate, it is refuse to ratify the peace part until eyes were all that are now shown in these features had been stricken out. It is admitted here that the references which may refer to the league of nations in the peace pact will be of one of his own ribs, a bit of shinbor pledging him Ireland's support were great importance and subject to much and teeth from a soldier less fortu-At most of the meetings discussion in Paris. But the detailed nate and some scraps of odds and ends Constitutional Nationalists joined with plan itself, it is explained, must of he has a face again. necessity be postponed for future con-

FOE MASS FOR WAR

sideration.

The meeting at Dublin was presided Tells Congregation of Germany's Early Moves.

his uniform as a Lieutenant-Com- Marseillaise." overlook Ireland's case at the peace mander of the navy, told a congregation is which were many army and XMAS SURPRISE navy officers at the Brick Presby-WILSONS GUESTS AT A DINNER. terian Church last night that Germany had begun the mobilization of her army weeks before the murder of the Austrian heir to the crown was utilized as a pretext for the start of the world

Minister to Holland. "I saw from post of observation in Holland," Dr. van Dyke said, "the a guarded army secret concerning the guests were Count Romanones, Span- bosts of heathen Germany massing President of the United States for pubsh Premier; Vittorio Orlando, Italian for their attack upon the world's lication in the United States but not Fremier: Baron Sonnino, Italian For-eign Minister: Gen. John J. Pershing, fore the pretext of war was provided by the army censor and concerns the by the murder of the Austrian Crown welcome that is being arranged for mer president of the British Air Coun- Prince in Sarajevo I saw the troops, the President at Christmastide. cil; Admiral W. S. Benson and Col. E. the artillery, the mountains of ammuimportant industrial centres. The deimportant industrial centres in th

> "Every civilized nation in Europe Occupation Now she must abide by the re-like. sult of her choice."

Masaryk, president of the newly van Dyke's declaration that, while son were issued Saturday by the Proshould be fed by the United vost Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Julian Dodge Germany has made his solemn entry into States if she is hungry, she should be provost of the occupied district. Presi- to six months pay, plus allowant compelled to take her place "last on dent Wilson's pass is numbered 400 the bread line of hungry nations," and that of Mrs. Wilson 506.

HOOVER SENDS FOOD

Col. Woods Made Director of Relief Work in Serbia and Jugo-Slavia.

Staff Will Leave at Once for Belgrade—Help Also Goes to Belgium.

Paris, Dec. 22 .- Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, announced today that in accordance with the resonothing new in this, it is explained, lution of the associated Governments secause France, Great Britain and to take energetic steps in relief work he had appointed Col. Wood of the armistice was signed. The point fol- United States Army to be director of relief for Serbia and Jugo-Slavia on behalf of the United States Food Administration.

Col. Wood, with a staff of six of ficers, will leave at once for Belgrade and other points in the terriotry under his jurisdiction. The allied countries will send representatives to par ticipate in the work.

Foodstuffs despatched from United States in cooperation between the War Department and the Food Administration are now arriving in the Adriatic. They are being discharged at various points under direction of the Quartermaster-General's

Col. McIntosh of the United States Armywill leave immediately for Trieste to take charge of the supply bases. He will cooperate with Col. Wood and the allied representatives in charge of the distributions in Serbia, Herzogovina and Montenegro.

Investigations made by the United States naval officials are reported to show that the situation of the populations of the towns in these regions is extremely critical, and it is expected relief can be placed in their hands within the next two weeks.

Food Administration also is despatching a mission to Poland, com-posed of Col. Grove of the American Army, Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, former director of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and Hugh Gibson. ermer first secretary of the American Embasey in London. Missions to this on the high state of efficiency of the region also are being despatched by the British and French Governments. Additional missions are being organzed for Rumanta.

Relief measures in Belgium and in orthern France are rapidly being expanded to offer shelter and clothing. The work is being done through the Mission for Relief in Belgium under he direction of W. B. Poland and with the cooperation of the American Army and Navy and the British and French

VISIT TO HOSPITAL IS MADE INTIMATE

Continued from First Page

sonal. As he left each room he turned

"I wish you boys as merry a Christ

There was no cheering in reply, for some of the men were in no condition for cheering. There was no handleast one hand in surgical appliances.

Some of the wounded were intro duced to the President by the names cause Congress would have the right the doctors and nurses had given them. closely to scrutinize the future detailed There were "Texas Red," "Tennessee league of nations plan and reject or Sly" and "Sunny Sam." The last milify it according to the judgment of named was introduced as the synniest

soy in the hospital. The President saw one lad who camto the hospital eighteen months ago But if the peace pact contained pro- with half his face shot away. His story was almost too terrible to repeat

The boy entered the hospital with so clearly indicated, would be inclined to little of his face remaining that his the plaster cast which begins his rec ord. For a year he took all his food through a tube. Now by additions of

To-day he sat up in bed and was chewing gum. At a distance of twenty feet his face looked quite normal.

At a French hospital visited by President Wilson, the President, owing of fluent command of the rench language, was prevented from uch intimate contact with the wounded men as in the American hospital. Nevertheless he visited all the field more certain that their shells soldiers in the world. Dr. Henry van Dyke, preaching in the pollus, one of whom sang "The would resist the strain put upon them the pollus, one of whom sang "The and that all of their material was the

AWAITS WILSONS

to Greet President With Victory Tree.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OC-Tration, Dec. 21 (delayed). Here is

Following the reception that suc- gium and Luxemburg and the foul collection of German souvenirs yet land. gathered by the American Army of

The souvenirs include officers' gold termany said no. She had prepared and steel helmets, anti-tank gun or war. She wanted war. She got stells, swords, Iron Crosses and the gratuity," payable to Canada's return-Passes good throughout the Third A ripple of applause greeted Dr. Army area for President and Mrs. Wil-

CASH AND MATERIAL AMERICAN POLICY AMAZES GERMANS

London, Dec. 22 .- How Germany can Easy Toleration Shown by e made to pay for her illegal acts Army on Rhine. during the war is outlined in a report

Regulations So Simple That Virtually Full Liberties Are Enjoyed.

By NOBLE HALL. Wireless Despatch to Tun Sun from the

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Coblenz, Dec. 22.—The American infantry, artillery and cavalry have taken up the positions assigned them tonnage not financially controlled by and, although every one realizes that the war is over as far as actual fighting is concerned, the American Army s being kept keyed up to the same high pitch as when hostilities were in

The effect upon the civilian population of the great display of force which the Americans have made has een most noticeáble. As regiment after regiment crossed the Rhine and f the work done in the war by the hundreds and hundreds of merican battle squadron under Vice- artillery rumbled over the cobblestones Admiral Rodman and the mine force of Ehrenbreitstein, an element of re-under Rear Admiral Strauss is ex-spect entered into the attitude of the spect entered into the attitude of the people, which hitherto had been lackmiralty in a letter to Admiral Sims ing almost entirely. They were impressed by the youth, the splendid physique, the lavish equipment of the United States forces, by the enormous quantity of supplies, the abundance of rubber tired lorries and motor cars and by the businesslike manner in which Sixth battle squadron of the Grand the American occupation is being carried out.

The impression created upon a military people such as the Germans is all the more extraordinary, as not even the most rabid foe of militarism could accuse the American army of bowing down before the God of War. Here we have the spectacle of democracy in rms occupying an enemy territory with as much regard for their den ratic ideals as they would display if they were called out to occupy one o their own towns in time of industrial

Little Change in Civil Life.

Indeed I have seen martial lav ore strictly enforced in the United States than it is to-day in Germany. Beyond the fact that the inhabitants re requested to register with the "The board also understands that American military authorities the United States naval mine force must not change their abode without will shortly be leaving for home, and permission; that drinking places can It is doubtful if I per cent. of the inthey would be grateful if the force only open at stated hours, much the commander will inform Rear Admiral same as in London in war time, and that the press is subject to censorship J. S. Strauss, U. S. N., of the regret that they feel at the departure of the by American instead of German auforce which has taken so energetic thorities, there is no change in the life and valuable a part in the mining of the people. perations in the North Sea and with

German civilians are not required to salute American officers, the American flag or the American anthem. In everything the American army does here is a close adherence to the old emmon law maxim that a soldier is tion of their city, the people of Conerely a civilian garbed in a particular anner for carrying out specific duties. Impressed as they undoubtedly are the display of "force without stint limit" the Germans are perhaps ven more amazed by the total lack of comp and circumstance in the mill- obtrusive manner that marked the actary establishment. The cold contempt with which the British in their taken by the Ministry of Munitions to hand of unbending authority finds no counterpart here, any more than the Spencer Churchill, Minister of Muni- French have surrounded their return to the Rhine. It is easy to misinter-"The difficulties, which on the eve of pret the attitude of the American army, but to one who has spent many clapping, for most of the men had at dable, have been found to be less se- years in America and seen that army created any other attitude would apitable evils and inconveniences of the pear unnatural.

Let Upon the Germans

severe up to the present as most feared. When the firing stopped we The agic feature of it is that this erals. had reached the culminating point in very genuine generosity, which is inthe output of war materials of all spired by a lofty idealism, is utterly We had also a whole series of est upon the Boche, who cannot recterrifying novelties, some of a most inoncile the possession of overwhelming force with an attitude of sympathetic tricate character, and weapons and devices of a most deadly nature, which toleration. But facts are facts and were in readiness to be used by our troops in the campaign of 1919 had it unity of command which achieved much as one must regret that the such magnificent results in winning "Therefore, this Ministry was at full the war has not resulted in the estab extension, straining like a runner in a lishment of identical regulations race as he approaches the goal." Dealing with the tasks still before the bearing of the American army is the Ministry Mr. Churchill said one of in accord both with American tradithese was the disposal of the stocks tion and American sentiment.

The Americans as a nation have amounting in value to nearly \$5,000 been taught to do their own thinking. 000,000, affecting every trade in the The whole American Army, from the country. Recklessly handled, the dis- commanding General down to the last posal of such a mass of surplus stores private, is made up of men who are might result in instances of dumping" conscious of what they hoped to ant in the Ninety-sixth Aero Squadachieve for mankind, men to whom democracy has been and now is an Speaking with the inspection staff active principle of conduct. fought the Germans at the Marne, the itary form for officers and nurses to "The efficiency in our output and Vesle and St. Mibiel and in the Ar- marry while in the service, only into inspection has been so great that the gonne with valor to which both friend confidence of the troops in the excel- and foe have paid the highest tributes. Stark know of the marriage, and offi lence of their weapons has been un-shakable. There was no army in the proved themselves the equal of any H. Durant of Birmingham, Ala, Hei

Endured Hardships Cheerfully.

For months in the shell shattered most trustworthy British workmandistricts of desolated France they to avoid official censure Lieut Stari slept amid ruins. Of the real France went back to his bombing squadror they saw almost nothing; only the and Mrs. Stark to her hospital. When scar ravaged lands. They cheerfully the armistice was signed the Lieutenindured all the hardships of war that ant was ordered home and his wife Announcement of Expected Arhas deprived hell of half its terrors, was sent to Germany, rival Made in Italian Newspapers, and now that the enemy has sued for Rome, Dec. 22.-President Wilson peace and accepted the terms of an will arrive in Rome on January 3, ac- armistice which makes the resumption cording to an announcement made to- of hostilities almost a physical impossibility these young, impressionable soldiers suddenly find themselves transferred to the banks of the fair to Italy, which will probably take Rhine to live among scenes of which lace some time early in January, will Byron and Victor Hugo have sung. be more than a visit to Rome. It is believing in their hearts that the war possible that he will choose a route is over and confident that Germany that will take him, both going and re- will be made to pay for the damage turning, through some of the most done in France and Belgium.

ready for the invasion of neutral Bel- a surprise and also the most gorgeous worked out until his return from Eng- care less about European politics or international prestige. Here when through the clean streets and brightly lighted towns or in charming old world villages, they go to their billets they sleep in good beds and between ing naval and land forces in the place cording to an announcement here to-night. The gratuity is graduated up the junker, the youthful soldiers of the great republic cannot but feel a certain allurement. hearts the have no hatred tions if necessary.

much to remind them of the peaceful.

music loving, beer drinking German they knew in their own country.

NEAR GERMAN LINES

So the American army-entirely i ecord with the wishes of those i Militarists Cannot Fathom authority over it—has adopted a policy of occupation entirely its own.

U. S. MEN ABROAD IGNORED EPIDEMIC

Influenza Did Not Cripple American Forces.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Panis, Dec. 22.—The world epidemi of influenza found the American Expeditionary Force so busy fighting and working during the latter part of the utumn that it refused to be crippled

or hampered by the disease, This was at the time when the whole London Times Service. the twin diseases, according to the Stars and Stripes, the American soldiers' newspaper, which quotes a recase as well as losses in battle, were

> army in the United States, although hostilities, were in the nation in those nine weeks German lines. is not known here.

Figures for later weeks indicate quiet and conservative beyond even that while the death rate in the camps French provincialism. It has water in the United States declined sharply and gas and electric lights, but no Ohioan is here to-day heading marafter November 1 the proportionate street railways and few places of thousands of American soldiers. He rate for influenza and pneumonia in amusement even in normal times. It as popular and beloved in a foreign the A. E. F. in France for the same period was only one-eleventh that of and grazing district, is quite a seat the State of whom all her sons at the United States.

VISIT TO RHINELAND

Only Few Germans Aware of American Commander's Presence.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION Dec 21 (delayed).-Gen. John J. Pershing made his first visit to the Rhineland to-day. He arrived in a private car habitants of the place knew the commander in chief of the American forces was in their midst.

With the exception of Gen. Dick an, commander of the army of occupation, not even the officers at the headquarters of the Third Army were aware of Gen. Pershing's presence. For the first time since the occupa blenz heard "The Star Spangled Banner" yesterday. It was played by a

French band during a French troops by Gen. Dickman. American officials have directed the passing of French troops through the like "show" has been attempted.

When it was gested a review by Gen. Dickman. The capt for some Liberty Loan posters, fered, was made more impressive for shout a few plain yellow chairs. presence of Gen. Mangin, who was acompanied by three other French Gen-

The parade was witnessed by small rowds of Germans on the sidewalks. They carefully suppressed any emotions they might have felt. The French did not stop, but continued nue de Fort Lambert, but on Indenorthward to a sector they will occupy pendence Day it was rechristened Ave further down the Rhine

WAR ROMANCE IS REVEALED.

Lieut, F. A. Stark Married Army Nurse Who Is in Coblens. By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCU PATION, Dec. 20 (delayed) .- Mrs. Fred- He then moved to a large and attract erick A. Stark arrived at Coblenz today as a nurse in Evacuation Hospital No. 6, while her husband, a Lieutenof Stamford, Conn.

Because it is not regarded good milmate friends of Lieutenant and Mrs. parents live in Pensacola, Fla.

The Lieutenant and the nurse be ame acquainted last spring in a hos pital at Limoges. They went to Or six weeks ago and were married. Then

GERMAN ENVOY EXPELLED. Advisers.

LUXEMBURG, Dec. 22.-K. von Huel lerman Minister to Luxemburg since March, 1914, has, together with his dvisers, been expelled from the country by the Grand Ducal Government Three Luxemburg Ministers of State have left the capital for Paris,

GRIP GAINING IN BALTIMORE.

745 New Cases and 70 Deaths Re

ported Since Dec. 1. BALTIMORE, Dec. 22. This city is threatened with a serious outbreak real sheets for the Boche has lied if not another epidemic of influenza about his linen as he lied about his Including 72 cases reported yesterday of his Cabinet, have sent the followchurch bells and his food-a hausfrau there were 374 new cases last week, ing telegram to the magistracy of attends to their wants, and all uncon- making 745 cases since December 1.

would reestablish quarantine regula-

of the German people, and as the Bothe is anxious to make his own lot easier the Americans find here much to remind them of the peaceful. | PERSHING QUARTERS SHARP FAVORS BAN | CEDMAN LINES | ON DOME DIAMETERS | ON DOME DIAMETERS |

American Expeditionary Force American Is Directed From Quaint Old Chaumont.

Residence in Valley of the Marne.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, CHAUMONT, ceremonles, when the foundation store United States was being ravaged by HAUTE MARNE, FRANCE, Nov. 20. -The date line reveals one of the inport prepared in the office of the Chief France, the location of the home of been perverted by the enemy, whose Surgeon in France. In the nine weeks the Commander in Chief and the Gen-from September 6 to November 8, at eral Staff. Until a few days ago when and kill." The Ambassador continued the time when the American Army of the censorship rules were modified 2,000,000 men was fighting its winning to meet the new conditions created by battles at the cost of its heaviest the armistice, Chaumont has never to abandon forever the employment of casualties, the total deaths reported been permitted to be mentioned in in the A. E. F. from all causes, disconnection with the American forces.

The exact whereabouts of the general headquarters of any force, allied value, it should be outlawed The report points out that in the or enemy, is never revealed during coming league of nations. The sub The military reasons for marme-that other evil genius of more the number of men in camps and can- this secrecy are obvious, and in this ern warfare and even more me tonments was approximately half the war the airplane made it ever more number in France, the total deaths necessary, for Chaumont lies but a were 19,580. How many deaths there little flight from what were long the acquaintance with the late Wilher

quiet and conservative beyond even of Ohio, and added: lies in the centre of an agricultural land as at home. He well represenof education and historically very most proud." interesting, as indeed is every city of Henry Simon, French Minister s age in France.

Streets Only Few Feet Wide. There are really two Chaumonts,

e ancient town with its narrow, ings with curious towers and butresses and arches giving glimpses in the spring of 1917 could have bebrough half opened gates or fron continued. grills of quaint gardens and quainter push of last March and the month courts. Many of the streets are too contribution of American troops I narrow to permit the passage of not know whether Marshal Foch's de wheeled vehicles, and the big staff notor cars find difficulty in navigating he best of the old town streets. Extending outward on the high lateau upon which the city is lo- America. ated is a newer and more modern haumont, a region of fine homes ith extensive grounds and comfortble residences of the well to do and niddle classes. Here the wide boule- 1908. ards are tree lined and parked.

It is in this eastern part of the plateau that general headquarters are situated, occupying the French military post turned over to the Ameri cans by the French. Its three great onerete berracks and numerous lesser ulidings were renovated by the Amer ican staff, electric lights installed. aint and whitewash called into play nd now in rooms where once pollus barracked the great headquarers staff works. Every office is con- Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichea nected by telephone, the central sta- and others, left for Madrid today, review of tion being operated by American girls.

Pershing's Own Offices.

The three large barrack buildings trade representatives on the measures sector have stretched forth an fron town was the first time that anything Pershing, and no soldier's workplace could not remain isolated at the present ould be more severe. His own office moment. nd its recention re dien of Algerians and a detachment like every other office in the three PARIS CENSORS LEAGUE TALK. of zouaves were scheduled to reach buildings. The walls are whitewashed oblenz, the French commander sug- and practically barren of ornament, ex- Only Headlines Left of "Matig's" eremony, already far more imposing plain flat topped oak desk stands behan anything the Americans had of- tween the two windows and round the inhabitants of Coblenz by the stove and a table against the wall emplete the furnishings.

Headquarters are situated on a wide ree lined boulevard in the centre of which, between two more rows of fine nations under serious conold shade trees, is a spacious Germany and her allies will walkway. Until last Fourth of uly this was known as the Avenue des Etats Unis. Gen. Pershing BARRETT PLEADS FOR eing the guest of honor and making speech in acknowledgment of the PAN-AMERICAN PEACE ourtesy done his country

At the begining of the Avenue des Urges Treaty for Preservation Stats Unis, which starts from a beau ful little park, is a handsome rest ence in which the Commander hief made his home until last spring tive chateau, about five miles from the city. The fine old castle lies in the urged in an address here beautiful valley of the Marne, its spa- John Barret, director ker ious grounds, parks and walks makng an ideal home, where he can have He asserted the influence e the sectusion his responsibilities reguire, yet but a few minutes by motor

PRUSSIA THREATENS POLISH PATRIOTS

Independent Election Described as High Treason.

By the Associated Press.

action of the Polish Government in en this present Pan-Amel ordering that elections be held on through a Pan-America what is construed here to be German drawn up and signed at the r oil has stirred the Prussian Govern. American Congress nt to counter action. The inhabtants of the districts involved have moral, can make peace i een informed by the Prussian Min- paintent on the Western stry of the Interior that any parties, avoid European and Assat Luxemburg Also Gets Rid of Ris pation in the elections may be re- ence in American additional Advisors.

Advisors. exceptance of official mandates from he Poles may be punished under the w regarding impersonation of cff

The authorities at Allenstein buy sublished a warning in their office rgan saying: "Any organizing c folish elections, or furthering them drawing up lists of electors or andidates, or conducting propagands, s high treason."

All officials have been ordered to arest any person committing any of he specified acts, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council will cooperate in the work. Friedrich Ebert, the remier, and Hugo Haase, a member

"The pational Government considers Health Commissioner Blake said he man city of Danzig and use all measures to retain it as part of the German Empires"

ON BOMB PLANES

Ambassador to France Also Urges Discard of Submarines.

CENSORSHIP IS LIFTED WOULD BANISH HORRORS

General Lived in Handsome Says Coming League of Nations Should Forbid All Methods of Barbarity.

Lu Mans, France, Dec. 22 - Spenking

here to-day at the Wright-Lafayette of the Wilbur Wright monument was laid, William G. Sharp, the Ameri Ambassador to France, deplored the teresting secrets of the army in "wicked uses to which aviation he "The very horrors of its abuses w compel the civilized nations hereafte

-should similarly be banished Mr. Sharp referred to his pe Wright and the pride he felt that the It is an old and picturesque city, aviator was a native of his own Sta

innocents and is lacking in militar

"Our own Gen.

the Colonies, representing the Govern ment, in an address traced the effort made by the United States in the war. He then said:

"Without such ald supplied to ortuous streets, its typical build- allies and at the same time to ourselves I do not know whether the w Without the cisive managuvre in the summer of 1913 could have been possible." Gen. John Pau spoke in the name of

the president of the Aero Club of The monument is being erected ! the Aero Club of France and will mark the place where Wilbur Wright made

his first flight in France on August &

SPANISH PREMIER LEAVES.

Paris, Dec. 22.-Count Romanones. the Spanish Premier, who came t Paris to discuss Spain's attitude wi regard to the approaching peace cor the ference and who while here had been views with President Wilson, Fremis

Count Romanones on Saturday and he had profited by talking with President Wilson and members of the obtrusive manner that marked the actual taking over of Coblenz, and the ground. In the centre building on the econd floor are the offices of Gen, the interests of his country, which

Article on Wilson Plan.

PARIS. Dec. 22 .- The first column the first page of the Marin wil censored to-day. Only the beathr ! of the article were left. These read "Yesterday's Utopia to more t eality. Constitution of a society Germany and her allies will only which Entente Covernments shall be

of Monroe Doctrine. treaty to secure peace us

Hemisphere and preserve Pan-American Bureau in W had undoubtedly prevented added that "It has, more a (credit, that at this very in holding back Chile and I

"With public opinion at fering as to the feasibility expressed in spacehes BERLIN, Dec. 21 (delayed).—The be consideration of a plan to a

Christmas

Cifts for Everybod Books — Library Sets in Pinchings, Old and Rare Volumes English, French, Italian e Periodicals — Yearly authorized with Engraved Car Stationery Novelties Dess Book Ends, Engagement Book

BRENTANO'S

Booksellers to the it or 5th Av. & 27th St., No. V

here indicate that ships and food are result from exchange of ideas on the

on this request is withheld. When President Wilson goes to

U. S. CORRESPONDENTS Publisher Says Visit Will Have Good Effect.

went to England.

in size to one-half that of 1914.

President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe said, was a man of infinite courage and had not hesitated to break all case everything would depend upon American traditions in entering into the war. He said he was glad the President was going outside London and into England, to Manchester for instance, where the people had sufferred most from the American civil formation of a league of nations and But there were genuine smiles of apbecause they were dependent upon the supply of American cotton.

Forty Towns Hold Meetings Many Invitations Extended. By the Associated Press. DUBLIN, Dec. 22.-This was Wilson

the Sinn Feiners. The attitude of the Unionists is that the President will not interfere in the domestic politics of Ireland, but that DR. VAN DYKE SAW he would be welcomed to Ireland to

Panis, Dec. 22.-President and Mrs. ner last evening in the British Embassy, given by the Earl of Derby, Ambassador. Among the Major-Gen. Sir David Henderson, forpolitical life were present.

ceeded the dinner, Mr. and Mrs. strike at France. Wilson were escorted to their carriage by the Earl of Derby and the Secre- desired peace and pleaded for it, but

dent in Paris Embassy. Wilson were guests of honor at a din- war. At the time Dr. van Dyke was